salumating revolutions in their feelings and opinions The ultra Conservatives are passing through the aweat Mr. Tallmadge, for example, has proclaimed an uncom unising hostility to Mr. Van Buren's election; and he Mr. Rives might as well throw off the is a Clay man. mask at once. The disguise is now too thin to deceive ans one. Most of the Whigs understand him, as we have shown by the givings out of their presses. The Conservative Press also understands him. The very last Madisonian, which came to hand yesterday morning the fellowing most decided revelation on this sub-Commenting on the sentence from the Baltimore ele, which is quied by the Globe, the Madisonian

You may rest assured, that he (Mr. Rives) will stand aleef and touch not Martin Van Buren nor his satellites, except it be to give them a dressing, and help to send them into the retirement they deserve. We doubt if he could vote for Van Buren for the meanest office in the -Not even the mennest office! The spirit of a friend indeed! As to the "other branch of the alternative, which the Madisonian refers, the selection of another condidate, Mr. Rives needs affect to shiver no longer on He will go, we seriously fear, f-Whiz candidate At no time, did we think higher Mr Rives' principles, than we ouce did of Judge white's. But the Judge is now a Whig and a Clay no effort of which he is now susceptible can tear him from the arms of the Whigs. If he does make it, then happy to say, he is a superior man to Judge White But Mr Rives is under greater obligations to Mr. Clay, than ever Judge W. was. Mr. Clay warmly interested himself in behalf of his election, as Senator. We can put our finger upon the very agents through whom he attempted to operate on the Virginia Assemfriends; not even the Richmond Whig, whom he se duced and converted to the support of "the Expunger," could change the impracticable Whigs from their course -nor will he be able to change the firm, impracticable. State Rights' Whigs next winter by all his blandish

ments and all his intrigues. We speak plainly, boldly, fearlessly upon this occa We dread not the frowns of the Whigs-We wil not coax the favors of the Conservatives; but we will openly proclaim our honest impression, that as Mr. Tall madge has gone, as the Madisonian is going, so we fear Mr Rives is going-and so will every ultra Conserva tive go, who follows his lead, or consults his own pas in the ranks of the Whigs, battling for the ascendancy of H Clay. We may offend the honest but impassioned Conservatives by this frankness. Certainly it is not caring them-but feeling still a deep interest in many of them, to whom we have been bound of old by so ma ny personal and political ties, we feel ourselves bound to speak the honest dictates of our own judgment. They abuse us for it-but we speak what we believe to be the truth. We speak it in the face of the world.

The letter from wheeling, also from the last Globe, calculated to excite the most profound interest. There is a mystery about this Monongalia Election, which reoures to be cleared away. The Wheeling Times of the h states, that a "previous return" had been made out for Tanzey, by a "Vanite deputy Sheriff;" but that Evans was elected "by a majority of three"—that he "has the certificate and will keep it"—a certificate made out of course by a Whig Sheriff. It becomes the firm Demo crats of that Democratic county to see, that they are not choused out of their rights; to scrutinize the pollsand if there be the slightest suspicion of any thing unfair, to contest the returns. They owe this duty to them selves, their candidate, and their country. (From the Globe)

THE HALF WAY HOUSE GOISG .- The Baltimore Chro

nicle says:
"Very recent circumstances, in connection with the assertion
of the anti-Van Burenism of Mr. Rives by the Mudisonian, convince
us that he is opposed to Van Buren's re-election."
"The very recent circumstances" here referred to, we presume, are the same alluded to by a friend writing from Philadelphia. The cashier of one of the principal banks, speaking of Mr. Whitney, to whom he had been a steadfast friend, said publicly that "he [Mr. Whitney] was out of employment - that the Madisonian had been sole out to Gales and Seaton." Since Mr. Whitney has gone Suth, we see that some of the Southern papers state that the Madisonian is "published at the office of the Nation al Intelligencer." From this we infer that the office of the Madisonion is understood to belong to, or, rather, to form a part of, the National Intelligencer's This has been the uniform end of all the organs of the disaffected se up in Washington. The deserters do not like to be seen at once in the enemy's camp. They must have "a half wan house," as a sort of independent establishment. swagger in for a time, and beat up for recruits to "a third party so as to make up as much of a Spartan band as possible, to purchase welcome with in the ranks of the Opposition. Judge White's Sun was just such a recruiting rendezvous. For a time it blazed out almost as a rival to eclipse the Intelligencer. Presently the Intelligencer's types and articles were visible on the face of the Sun, and at last this centre of a system turned sa teilite, and after revolving round the National Intelligeneer for a short time, fell into it. Judge White, John B-II. Balie Peyton, and all of their Spartan band, were then found at the head quarters of the Opposition. Beltimore Chronicle, therefore, has the precedent of the Eun to draw conclusions from as to the Madisonian. Indeed, the latter has all along been supported by a pe centage on the work executed for Congress by the National Intelligencer office. The Conservative office was

who, all the time, raised the wind that gave it sound. "We suspect the price paid, or promised, for the halfway concern, is not more than would purchase the forniture of a bar room. It was offered to Mr. Biddle last summer for \$5,000, but he would have nothing to do with

a mere fungous excrescence growing out of the body of the intelligencer. The moment that the original Bank

contribution, which gave a start to the Conservative ten

der, was exhausted, it would have stopped but for the

aliment derived through the bargain struck by the poli

tical traders in Congress And now, as the whole Spar-

ton band have perished at Thermopylee, their trumpet

er has resigned his instrument to the little cherub-faced

Extract from a letter, dated

"WHEELING, (Va.) June 8, 1839. "Information reached this place last evening that Tan-28y, (Dem.) in Monongalia, is not elected, and Evans (Whig) gets the certificate of election on an alleged majusty of three. This may be all true, but there is some mistery about it. Why has the Individual, who had of the poll books, kept silent until it is disco vered that Mr. Evans is necessary to misrepresent the truly and overwhelming Democratic county of Monongalia, and sell Virginia to the allied powers? And why have the books been kept from the examination of individuals who wished to see them, as I have been informed was the case? The Democrats of Monongania should not place any confidence in the Whig junto at Margantown, who have possession of the court house, clerks' effices, and sheriff's effices, but have the matter controlly examined. We repeat it-no confidence is to be placed in these men, and I give an example: A George Ashington!! Wilson carried handbills up to the mountein counties, (and a letter printed in the Marshall Sen tinel has publicly charged him with the fact.) which handadle purported on their face to have been published by Swenrod's friends, calling on the river counties make it a local question, to break down the undue infuence of the mountain counties, that the half civilized cinems of those counties would go for Haymond at all creats; and this handbill was a political FORGERY: no such handbill had been issued by the party, or any mem ber of the party, and the fact has been publicly charged on Wilson, and is yet undenied; and this handbill was carried to Morgantown by Wilson, and put in circulation by these men just on the eve of the election; but Strentod was fortunately in Monongalia, and in a trium phant appeal to the people, in the presence of his com petitor and of these men, obtained a majority of 65 at the Morgantown precinct, where a Democratic majority had never been obtained before. We do not know where men will stop, when they proceed so far as they have done in this handbill matter, but we hope the Democrats of Monongalia will parrowly watch these men, and in this particular instance overlock their acts with a scrutiny that will test the truth of the case. It should at east teach the stern and inflexible Democracy of this free country to use measures which will insure success in all future contests." ANOTHER WARNING-

Both to honest Whigs and honest Conservatives. It cannot be concealed, that the Whigs are claiming the late Election in Virginia as a joint victory of the Whigs and Conservatives-and most of them speak of it as a triumph of the Whigs over Van Buren, his administration and his election-And by Whige they mean weat the R. Whig once described, viz: all those who are determined to "turn out our present rulers."- So bent are they on this object, so anxious to clutch the "spotls of tiotory." that one of their presses acting out the line of the R. Whig, solemnly proposes to bury every distinction which has hitherto drawn the line between the line line between the line betw 10th which moralizes in this wise upon the Virginia Election:"

"On the whole, the result is auspicious to the final triamph of sound Whig principles .- This election has ight the Whig party a useful lesson, as illustrating the absolute necessity of a perfect union of action among all those who are opposed to the men and measures present Administration. We have to contend with an active enemy, who are united in a phalanx in support of their own political system. It behaves us to be equally united. It is high time for the Whigs and Conservatives throughout the country to unite heart and hand in support of the leading Whig principles, without regard to men or loral interests. We must be prepared to cast aside out Personal preferences, and to unite in good faith in suport of the regular nominee of the National Conventionthus sacrificing all clashing interests on the altar of harmony -So it should be in regard to questions of minor consideration. Whether we prefer this or that financial tem .- whether we are "state rights men" or "union ists," according to the cant phraseology of the day -whether we are for wide and liberal, or for a narrow and literal construction of the Constitution,tchether Whigs or Conservatives, - all those who are opposed to the present Administration and its ruinous mea sink or swim together. This is the only mode in which we can expect to effect any thing. By such a course

we shall finally triumph, and restore the Government to the hands of able, efficient, and patriotic men" (Clay

or Webster, &c) "Virginia is still in the opposition." | tises, there have been so many currents and counter | Indeed! all principles are to be thrown aside—or, rather, all those hallowed principles, which have hitherto that it is impossible to get the true latitude and longiconstituted the shibboleth of the Virginia faith, are to be cast away as mere "questions of minor consideration!" -Whether a man be a Federalist or a Republican; whether he be for a wide or for a stret construction; all this is now to be called "cant." All this is to be despised-All those great principles, to which the Conservatives or the State Rights' Whigs have been devoted, are to be cast aside. They are to sink or swim with the Federal Whigs, for the great object of putting OUT Mr. Van Buren, and putting IN Mr. Clay or Webster. Because A disagrees with Mr. Van Buren on one paint, he is to abandon all bis principles, and go for Whiggery, Fede ralism, latitudenous construction, and Henry Clay. Ve leave it to the honest Conservatives to pause and ponder upon these revelations. Will they stomach this proposition? But we ask, how far this doctrine suits all the Whigs themselves. We will answer for the States' Right Whigs, that they will not swallow them. We and will, in no manuer, give it countenance. The know at least that they have dissented from them. Does any one demand the proof? We call upon Gen. Bayly of Accomack to speak for us. He was one of the Im practicables" of the last winter; and he occlared him self in the following strains, upon the floor of the House

" Mr. Speaker, we are told that Mr. Rives is oppose to the Administration, and that that makes him a good Whig enough-Or, in other words, if he will help us to put those who are in our, and to put us who are urr in that this makes him a Whig. Sir, as a Whig who has fought long and ardently, it not ably, in their ranks, I indignantly repel this as an aspersion. When we were charged by our opponents with being a party regardless of principle, and only going for place, we repelled the accusation as a libel upon us. We have always claimed to fight for principle, and only for principle and shall we now belie all our former professions, and acknowledge, by our conduct, the truth of the accusation of our opponents? For one, Sir, I cannot, I will not-do it Again, as to this proposed coalition between the Whips and Conservatives, the firm Delegate of Accomac says

"Mr Speaker, I warn the Whig party against this coalition This consolidation may slightly increase your forces, but I put it to the Whigs, if the small accession of numbers which they will gain, in the mere handful of Conservatives, will compensate them for the loss of moral power which they must sustain? It is in vain fo gentlemen to tell me that their purposes are pure-be that as it may, will not your honesty be suspected : and will the party be able to survive that suspicion: No party in any free country, can prosper, the honesty of the past for a single instance of any party being permanently benefitted by a coalition with its opponents. What true hearted Englishman does not moorn ity, nor in fact any majority at all. And as to 1840, we the fatal conjunction between North and Fox?— Has the recollection of it even now, after the lapse of years, and when the parties to it are gathered to their fathers, ceased to cast a gloom over the countenances of the admirers of human greatness? What devotee to his country's glory does not sigh over this first false step of the Demosthenian champion of English liberty? Turn your eyes to this country. Has Mr. Clay lived down the distribut created by an ill-sustained charge of coalition with Mr Adams? What brightness has it not obscured? What splendid services has it not caused to be forgotten?"

A Little Plain Speaking! We apprehend, we bore our readers, with ourselves; but the fact is, the Whig presses have so contributed to Statesman shall tell us, that Smith of Russell has pledgmix us with our cause, that occasionally we cannot for- ed himself (in the most unqualified terms) to vote for bear to notice the little hits they make at us. Among these, is our very clever, and really a very good sort of | too rash and bigotted to the Whig cause, for us to say to fellow-our old acquaintance, Noah. We know him to be indiscreet, and sometimes to be reckless; and, therefore, we sometimes get at glimpses of the designs | Mr. Co of the Whigs, which other graver gentlemen are apt to will be very apt to turn the tables upon him next Spring. acreen behind the curtain. He has made a revelation of this sort in his last Star, which we will briefly notice. Hear then one of the Chief Priests of the Synagogue After making a copious extract from the Enquirer, the

N. Y Star of Tuesday last thus proceeds:)
"It is delightful to read Ritchie before or after the battle. Think of a fixth of 65 talking with all the more interesting. They will show at least, how illiberal sprightliness and vivscity of youth -(No, no, Citizen were the Whigs in attacking Mr. Stevenson, and deny-Noah, you make us several years older than we really are; but we are rather touchy on the point, and we must correct you)--"see him before the fight and in the fight -springing to the right and left-jumping as high as the Lions when they leap over Van Amburgh's armhear him crying out 'heads up,' 'bright skies,' 'on to the rescue, 'Virginia safe'-and seeing him after the Waterloo canvass is over, in a beaten condition; aye, incontinently beaten as he is"- (beaten! my dear Sir, you never were more mistaken)-"does he despair"spair! why there is no occasion for it-We have never gained more glorious victories)-"does he run growling into a cave-does he give up the ship?" Not he. He is as lively, as brisk, as full of hope hereafter when beaten as when victorious he is a jewel of an editor, and it's well that he wants nothing of Van Buren-for, if he did, he would addn discover that the 'sweet little fellow pays the Sergeants and Corporals, but the leaders of cohorts and centurions he only pays in compliments. There are some things, however, which he says above in his ad captandum manner, which is worthy of atten-He contends that Van Buren is safe from the di vision among the Whigs, and he is right," &c., &c.,— "Cannot this be avoided?" Is there patriotism—is there love of country enough among the Whigs to induce them | to unite, heart and hand, in layor of a single candidate? -for, be it known, that if the election is carried to the House of Representatives, Mr. Van Buren will be chosen On this point there cannot be two opinions. If we place the claims, the fitness, the high character and great experience of Mr. Clay entirely out of view, and only look at his position as an available candidate, there is every consideration calling for a unanimity of opinion in his behalf among the Whigs, &c. Without the South, how can we possibly succeed? Mr. Clay has power, influence, and friends in the South. Since the compromise act, they have lorgotten the prejudices of the Tariff. He can carry Virginia in spite of what Mr. Ritchie says—he will carry North Carolina-probably Georgia-certainly Lou-Well, then, if he stands in this favorable position in the South, add what he certainly has in the East and West, and his election is certain. The Administration only hopes to sustain itself by division among the Whigs. They think no one among the Opposition deserving of notice but Clay Ritchie only opposes Clay. Let the Whigs unite upon him and he is elected' Never was there such a Budget of Blunders.

Clay can never carry the South; and for his comfort we assure him, that no Whig candidate can. The South is still true to her allegiance to the Constitution. She goes, and will go, against any man who is a Federalist in his views-for a latitudinous construction; for a Na tional Bank, and that whole batch of measures, which constituted the Federal School. We tell this High Priest, that we are not only against Mr. Clay, but against any such Whig-that not only we, but all the Re publicans are united against such a candidate-that not only are the Republicans so determined, but hundreds and thousands of the Whigs are equally, firmly decided in their opposition to Mr Clay, or any latitudinous can We do not speak at random; but understand ingly-and we pledge all the little reputation we may have for experience or sagneity, if such is not found to be the fact, before twelve months roll over our head -Mr. Clay may tempt Mr. Rives to go off to him. Mr. empt's few of the Hotspur Conservatives to go off with him, by concealing his hand, and assert ing that he is opposed to one single measure—But, in lieu of these few men, we shall have thousands of honest, State Rights Whigs, who went off upon the Pro-clemation, rejoining the Republican ranks and opposing We shall have a hundred "bonnie Gor for one Conservative who deserts with Mr. Rives We say so to Mr. Noah, because we know more about the South, than he does. He has abandoned the Re publican banner; but Virginia has not. The Republicans are still true to the doctrines of '98-99-and many a Whig will yet listen and hearken to the sound of that glorious bugle. We never felt a more perfect confidence in the power of truth, or in the intelligence of the Peo-

ple. We are, therefore, "full of hope," "lively," "brisk," and certain; of success. We are not beaten in Virginia; on the contrary, we have won some of the most decided advantages - and we have an abiding faith, that the Ship will be righted in December. If not then, certainly in The chances are decidedly against Mr. R's election; for this reason, if for nothing else that we cannot con-ceive how the Impracticable Whigs and the Conservatives can be forced into any Coalition. As the classical Edican be forced the any Coalition. As the classical Editor of the Balimore Patriot beautifully says, "They can fix it no way "" We have another reason for the opinion we have expressed. Are the Whigs sure of the Conservatives? Will these last members run head foremost into the toils of Clay and his allies? Will they vote for Mr. Rives, until they understand him thoroughly? As one of the most honest among them, who was in this city last week, said, "Mr. Leigh is right. He has made the true ssue-and unless Mr. Rives comes out, and lets us know that he is not against the election of Mr. Van Buren, I for one will not vote for him." And thanks to the revelations of Mr. North and the Madisonian - thanks to the Whig and Conservative Presses, they are essentially contributing to open the eyes of the honest Conserva tives. A few more blasts from the trumpet of the Bos ton Gazette, and Evening Star and Madisonian, and the spell is gone even before December. But as for 1840, we ask no favors of any of them. In spite of Mr. Clay

and his new ailies, Virginia will be true Anno Domini The Compiler (more than semi-Whig, at least) says with much good sense, "We cannot undertake a classification of the parties with reference to the election of United States' Senator next winter. The sentiments of the members cannot be accurately ascertained in our opinion until the meeting of the Assembly. And if interfere with it in the States where it existed would rethat were possible, the sentiments and influences which may be produced by the occurrences in the interim cannot be anticipated, and under the nice division of the two great parties, it is impossible to form satisfactory

calculations as to what may be the result." The N. York Gazette, too, (Whig.) shows a laudable spirit of candor, when it says, "We shall hold ourselves dishonest to our readers, were we to declare our belief that Mr. Rives can be re-elected to the U.S. Senate, for we do opinions against them, would they not be either knave not believe he can In the first place, there are certain impracticable Whigs elected to the Legislature, who will not vote for him-some of them being pledged to their constituents not to do so-and in the second there is great uncertainty as to some of the Conserva. gro emancipation."-To Mr. Weems, member of Con-

tude. Most sincerely sorry are we to come to the con clusion that Wm. C. Rives has no prospect of re-election, for we believe him to be one of the purest men in the country as well as of the ablest in the Senate," &c

The N Y. Journal of Commerce (Whig) has also its misgivings. After referring to some of the debateable ourselves believe that the vote on the election of Sens tor, or on any other political question, except possible the Sub Treasury scheme, will stand quite as well for the Whigs as is in ficuld by our footings."

The F. Arena, too, is trank enough to admit, the "there may be different shades of opinion among the thirteen Conservatives," (not near as many, perhaps!) "Indeed we know there is. Some are of the retreating kind, as Mr. Venable calls them-others are thoroughl opposed to the leading measure of the Administration, again hold the balance of power."

TP We must bid adieu to our triends for a few days nestic engagements, which we are not at liberty to disregard, as well as a desire for some repose, induce us to pay a flying visit to the country - I hanks to our Stars! that we are not, as the author of the beautiful verses on June (in our Poet's corner.) describes:

"Alas! it may not be, I am forbid

By a stern duly, and my feet must press,
Day after day, in toil and weariness,
The city's streets; while in my heart is hid
Strange, passionate yearnings for a brighter spot."

We shall be soon at our posts—where, we have no doubt, we shall find misstatements enough about our late elec tion, to dissipate upon our return. Meantime, we must again say to our friends. Prentz garde. We intended to amuse ourselves with Mr. Rives's silk stocking speech--and to address the District, on the treble votes, and charter voters-but we shall have time

enough hereafter to execute our designs. The Boston Atlas says facetiously, we have lost our gloves, our three baskets of champaigne, and the State Neither, Sic.—Publius handsomely admits, that we are one pair of gloves upon him; and that will abide the vote for Senator. We shall consequently win and wear them -We have lost one basket of champaigne, and we have won one-that is to say, we have lost more than 5 coun ties out of our estimated 63 - But the Whig has not only lost double that number-that is to say, 10 out of its es timated 77 Whigs and 11 Conservatives; but it has lost as many as 17 out of its number .- The awaits the re-election of Senator-which, of course, we shall gain every thing.

The Whig presses are at last compelled to give up Mr. Lockridge of Bath, and to class him, according to his own letter "to a gentleman of this City," among the Conservatives. As we published in the words of our Correspondent some ten ago "a bit of a Conserva tire." We have placed him among the three doubtfuls and mark! we will not give up our lien on Mr. Lock ridge yet.

The reported Duel between Messrs. J. Shockoe Jones of N. C., and Wright Wilson of N. Y., turns out to be a Hoar!

When some higher authority than the Abingdon Mr. Rives, we may believe it. But the Statesman is it as was once said to the Italian Poet, "As for you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient." If Mr. S. has beaten wan this Spring, upon that ground, Mr. Cowan

We have commenced on our First Page some very interesting Documents on the Maine Question. They were published among the Parliamentary papers in Lon don; but never have been published in the U. S .- The letters of Mr. Stevenson, which are to follow, are still ing that he had done any thing on the subject.

We understand, that the President proposes to leave Washington on the 20th inst., in order to spend the summer in his native State.

TP More Warnings in our next. If the Conservatives will not hear us, we will speak to the People.

Great Crop !- The N O. Bulletin states, that on the 24th ult. there was landed from one steamboat, from the Red River, a crop of 1,175 bales of cotton, raised on the plantation of Judge Wm Smith of Huntsville—the largest crop ever shipped by one boat to that town. The Huntsville Democrat adds, "that the whole crop of Judge Smith, including the produce of his plantation on the Alabama River, will reach near 1,700 bales, which, at the present price of cotton, may be valued at \$150,000

NORTHERN NECK DISTRICT. This communication, intended for the correct infor-mation of our Administration friends throughout this Congressional District, is derived entirely from official returns. A comparative view between the polls of 1837 and 1839, will define our present position, and in dicate what it may be in future. Sheriffs' returns for

18:00, viz:		
	aliaferro, (W.)	Grayson, (Adr
Prince William	146	282
Stafford	265	267
King George	163	163
Westmoreland	233	61
Richmond	171	159
Lancaster	153	98
Northumberland	203	232
	1.334	1.262
	1,262	
m v c	v 72	
Taliaferro's majorit	y 12	
	2 5.16 Entire	vote of 1839.
	2.042 Do.	do. 1837.

Total Administration vote 1839, do. 1837, do. Nett gain to Administration since 1637, 322 The poll for the first day in the late election, viz: 1839, exceeded the whole vote of 1837, upwards of 200 votes, and Grayson had a majority of 13. From this it may be inferred, that if the day had been fair, and the polls, consequently, closed throughout the District, the ministration would have triumphed-inasmuch as they were all closed in Prince William, (the main Adminis-

554 Excess of 1839 over 1837.

1.262

Whig counties they were kept open, and for the two last days, all manner of exertion and means used to prop their tottering cause. It is confidently believed, that the loss sustained by the Administration cause in this manner, alone produced the majority obtained against it. The information from Prince William is in proof of this.-Friends, then, to the Administration! Strict Constructionists! Advocates of a Government of limited and trust powers only! quail not-fear not; but persevere in unflinching adherence to your principles and purposes. Be vigilant, be active, and a most signal and glorious triumph surely awaits

ration county.) except one, on that day, whilst in the

The great work is already done. You have a deyou cided majority in this "outside row," and only want fair play -a fair opportunity to prove it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FNQUIRER. I observe in the Alexandria Gazette a letter copied from the Richmond Whig, the organ of Northern Abolition and Southern Federal Whiggery, charging "Abolition" on the friends of the Administration in this county. Having so determined ourselves, we had hoped that the events of the late election would have been permitted to pass by without any comment, especially by those who have made profit out of them, in violation of the principles of justice, fair-dealing and Republican That you and the public may see in what this charge of Abolition consists, the whole article is copied :

"KING GEORGE, Sunday, May 26, 1839. "The friends of harmony and good government, after most arduous and animated struggle for three days, for the rights of the people and for liberty, have perched them upon the banner of the Constitution. And when you learn the odds we had to contend against, that here, in the pure soil of incorruptible Virginia, Abolition, in its most grizzly form, stalks the land; that we have had

To the Editors of the Richmond Whig.

to contend against it practically—the votes, I mean, of free negroes and mulattoes, one of whom, after a resistance of two days, on the part of the Opposition, was per-mitted (upon the affidavit of one of the party, that he had only one sixteenth of negro blood) to record his vote for the Administration. When you learn this, as well as the efforts made to drag young men, and those bending be-neath the weight of years, to the polls, to swear to that of which they can know nothing, you will say that we have achieved a glorious triumph,

"The vote stands, for Taylor 173; Hope 169; 57 votes more than has ever been polled in this county; and if the polls were purged, I verily believe that Tay foe is elected by at least 20 votes."

Now, if there were no evidence to rebut the fact and the inference of this writer, it would be enough that the public have been informed through Mr. V. Buren's Inaugural Address to the people of the U. S , that "any attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia of ceire the Executive reta" - With this positive declaration on the part of Mr. Van Buren, I ask, how can any man entertaining abulition principles support his "adminis tration?" Such a man must either be a knave or a fool The Whigs believe in the necessity of a National Bank a Tariff, Internal Improvements, and a Gag Law-To carry their measures out, they support Henry Clay .- I they were to support Mr. Van Buren with his recorded or fools?-The first, many of them certainly are, and the last, not a few, when they charge Mr. Van Buren and his friends with Abolition. Prentice, the biographer of and place, Mr. Clay, speaks of him as "the young Champion of ne

and Van Buren) for Governor in Tennessee, moved a reconsideration which rejected it. One effect of the labor as to make it the interest of the star holder to manuand right hand man of Mr Clay, says "if Van Buren is choice of Mr. Ciay can alone precent it." I have thus clustered together some few reminiscences of Mr. Clay's Abolition principles, with a

view of exposing the hypocrisy and hollow heart-

eduess of those who affect to believe the "friends of the Administration" taunted with that heresy. That there

are men in the ranks of the Administration opposed to

with a hope of Abolition, none can seriously believe. As

slavery, I do not deny; but that they support Mr V B

the Whigs then are known to be in favor of the four first measures mentioned, and support Mr. Clay to carry them out, and oppose Mr. Van Buren, who is hostile to them, can the conclusion be resisted, that they support the one and resist the other, for a like reason as regards the fifth, (Abolition?) But although Mr. Clay is shown to be an Abolitionist, (in the first instance, no doubt cordially so, but subsequently from motives of self-interest and promotion to the Presidency, through the advice, direction and management of his political brother, Johnny Q) I do not believe the muss of the Whigs at the South are at all so inclined. They are too deeply interested. They have too much at stake. They own a large proportion of the negroes in the South. How happens it, then, that they are willing, after all their patriotic protestations a few years since, (when Mr. Van Boren was a candidate, against the acts and doings of the Abolitionists at the North-then comparatirely of little importance) - to mingle with them-to with them in us-holy communion and brother "pig d, none that their numbers and zeal have increased till they have formed a political party, and are threaten integrity of the Union and the peace of the South: I ask the question, How happens this? It is all mainly owing to that inordinate love of power ever manifested by the leaders of the Whig party-to that sen toment of MONARCHY, to be found in all their acts, PRI VATE PUBLIC, SOCIAL and POLITICAL-to that undying hate they have ever entertained for the Proper. Yes-it is a mortifying fact, that whilst the general policy of the Administration is acceptable to a sufficient portion of the leaders of the Whig party, to put down all opposition in the South, were they to rally in its support-and a pledge is on record in the first official paper of the President, that the institution (of slavery) peculiar to them shall be preserved inviolate, they persist in opposing the Administration at the expense of their principles, and very great danger to the question of slavery and the union the States !! I verily believe, that this country never has been cursed with a more reckless, during, and dan to humanity, and the world, to rebuke and put them down. soil of incorruptible Virginia, Abolition, in its most griznot an Abolitionist in the country, except perhaps a few hired subalteres of the Aristocracy, who, for want of associates, would have the bands broken between the negroes and their masters-not being fit to mingle with the Democracy, nor admitted into the company of the Aristocracy. This, then, is one of the fruits of Federalism-to degrade their fellow-citizen to the level of the negro and thus create in the country a spirit of Abolition. Democracy keeps the negro in his proper place and clothes the white man, however humble he may be, with all the rights and in munities which belong to him under our form of Go-"That we have had to contend against it prac tically -this writer goes on to say. What can be mean by contending practically against Abolition here, is difficult to conceive. No such question has been raised in the county that I know of, the writer seems to have mis understood his whole subject-his ideas seems to have been in a state of obfuscation. Abolition is the liberation of the slaves amongst us in our bosom Now, I would ask the writer in question if the Whigs have had such an issue to contend against-and who made it? If they would contend practically a little more against Abuliti at the North than they do, they would support Mr. Van Buren, and bring back New York where she was before they used Abolition "practically" to take her from him. But the "Abolition" against which they "have had to contend practically," is the exercise of a right by some admitted to have been granted by our own Constitution and laws Between this sort of "Abolition" and Whig Abolition there is a considerable difference, and though the policy of the first sort may be questioned-if, indeed, the last as it stands will bear the construction given it-the second is certainly unconstitutional. The case is this: A man offered to vote. The sheriff objected, on the ground that he was a mulatto. To this it was replied, that he one sixteenth of black blood. This was in proof, how ever much public opinion may revolt at the exercise of rights by a man under suspicion of being tainted with black blood, yet if your Constitution and laws invite the exercise of such rights, surely no party should be to blame. It is not, in fact, in the power of any party to prevent it-neither party or candidate could say, "you shall not vote for me, Sir." He might reply, "the right is mine, under the law, and I shall exercise it, and vote for you, Sir, in spite of yourself." The only remedy is, a repeal of the existing law-declaring who shall be considered mulattues: Every person other than a negro, of whose grand fathers or grand mothers any one is, or shall have been

a negro, although all his other progenitors, except that descending from the negro, shall have been white per sons, shall be deemed a mulatto; and so every such person, who shall have one fourth part or more of ne blood, shall, in like manner, be deemed a mulatto. Under this act it has been decided recently by two in telligent Whig Magistrates, and acquies ed in by one highly intelligent and respectable Whig Lawyer, in the county of Westmoreland, employed for the occasion, that "persons" having less than one fourth of negro blood could not be whipped under our statute, punishing "mulattoes," but must be dealt with as white per-The warrant under which the arrest was made, was immediately quashed, and a new one executed under a statute for maining, and bail taken. The party ap peared at his examination and was acquitted as a white man - This man had more black blood in him than the vote which has been the theme of the eloquent denunciation of the correspondent of the Whig -If the con-struction of the law be wrong, both parties have to bear the responsibility of encouraging such persons to exercise the elective franchise, and es it is most certainly true, that our opponents have received such votes them-If the construction be right, then the policy of the law ought to be considered, and if wrong, repealed.-It is very certain that Democracy would lose nothing by it-for generally, such persons are the willing instru Our great danger and the ments of the Aristocracy. only danger, of extending the right of suffrage to its just limits, is the creating of a basis for the corruptions of that party. It is an old saying, and a true one, that "ex " If, therefore, this party should be dis appointed in their power-seeking designs, I should not be surprised to live to see them urging the expediency of negro suffrage.

At our general muster, Col. Tayloe made a speech of three hours length to a walking and standing company one hour of which was consumed in an attempt, natwithstanding all his pledges to the contrary, to convict the President of the U. S. of Abolition-YES, a candidate for office in the South, consumed an hour in trying to con rince the people that Mr Van Buren, the Chief Magistrate the Nation, wished to set the negroes free, and that, lan, in the presence of 10 or 15 negroes, listening with their mouths stretched wide open! Why did not the eloquent Correspondent of the Whig descant a little upon this surt of Abn " If he was really sincere in denouncing the "griz-as he terms it, why did he not give noppy headed Abolition a thrust? Ah! the Whigs have made it a party Abolition a throst? Ah! the Wings have made a party-question, and they must profit by it, or fall as a partyonly a tythe of the discipline and industry of the Feds., King George would have been disenthralled. A contest

will not be instituted, though it is believed, a purging of the polls would show a different result.

A DEMOCRAT. A DEMOCRAT.

*I learn, from a highly respectable source, that Mr. Tainlerro certainly received two such votes in Northumberland, not even extenuated by proof, that they had not more than "one-sigteenth of black blood."

TO THE EDITOR. LANEVILLE, Warwick co , Va., June 7 h, 1839. Having seen many suggestions relative to the political sentiments of Carter Crafford, Esq., the delegate elect from Warwick and Elizabeth City counties, I speak knowingly when I give the annexed statement in regard thereto, which will for ever place that gentleman rectus in caria before the political world; and, as I think I am prompted by feelings of even-handed justice, I wish my remarks to appear in the next Enquirer. Mr. Carter Crafford has been twice a caudidate for this district be-Crafford has been twice a caudidate for this district before our last election, and privately and publicly has proclaimed himself a Whig. Since, however, the Sub-Treasury has been recommended by our President, that party has become much divided on that subject in this party has become much divided on that subject in this party has been much divided on that subject in this party has been much divided on that subject in this party has been against the last Winter, Mr. Crafford has always been against William C. Bisse and if John Tyler was out of the way. William C. Rives; and, if John Tyler was out of the way, Crafford would support Mason before Rives. In regard o Mr. Tyler, I have no hesitation in saying, that any delegate chosen to the Assembly from this entire district, who votes against Tyler, will meet with the frowns of his constituency. Crafford is anti-Bank and a liberal friend

gress from Maryland, he says, "I am happy to find as Norfolk Convention, and his votes will prove his course of the stockholders or the public to come agree at least on one point; that it will be will to re- Now, in regard to the Presidency. Crafford has been ever at the root of this matter. more all that are free, although you do not agree averse to Martin Van Buren; but I hazard nothing in say with me in believing it arong to hold any in slave-ing that he will support, for that office, the man whom it shall prove the interest of the South to have elected; an w with the vengeance of the North in his Lewisburg as that election is still some sixteen or eighteen months speech, if they insisted on making the fact of sla- off, I have very little doubt the South will manifest, in A partisan of Mr. Clay, (Mr. Mercer of Loudenn) was the first man in Congress to offer an Abelition petition. It will, however, be remembered that It was from a Society in Great Britain and was received. Mr. Crafford was charged, two years since, by Colonel inadvertently. Mr. Polk, now candidate (Democratic Servant and a writer from Warwick Court house, with being a Van Burra man; and that, while these charge were made against han, by his opponents, all Whigs Fariff policy, Mr. Clay says, "will be so to reduce state that had, it Van Boren man - yes, one who is proud of the appellation, rese up on the Hustings at Warwick Court mit his slaves." M. M. Noah, Editor of the N. Y. Stor., house, and vehemently and ably vindicated Mr. Crafford; but closed his remarks by saying, that he could not give re elected. Abolition recrices its final blose, and that the from the hand of fellowship as a Van Buren man; al though, from his great and honorable bearing, there being no pure Van Buren candidate, he would cheerfully give Mr Crafford his vote. Thus, Sir, you will see from the candor of this communication, we have at least as much to expect from Mr Crafford as the mongre! White--he, Mr. Crafford, not being the man whom their cooing and billing can induce to vote for Rives A FRIEND OF VAN BUREN.

COL BEIRNE'S DISTRICT.

"FAVETTE C. 11 , June 7, 1839.
"Owing to the failure of one of the sheriffs to attend on the day appointed to compare the polls, those in attendance adjourned until the 1st day of July, not however, without leaving a statement of the poils. The ab-sent Sheriff arrived on the same day on which they left. We find on calculating the whole vote for Congress, that Col. A. Beirne, Democrat, has a majority over P B. Wethered, Whig, of 1024 This is a glorious victory won in the mountains of Western Virginia. I hope the State throughout will do as well. The delegates were ail Whigs, consequently, but little interest was felt in the election Col. George Alderson is elected by a major rity of 39 votes. I deem it unnecessary to give the votes polled to the different candidates.

Beirne's vote in Favette is

Col. Beirne's majority

97 NELSON COUNTY. "May 31st - You have seen the result of the election n this county, and I will give you a few of the particulars relating to it. At February court, there was a cau cus for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate, al-though there was then one in the field; but they caucussed him out and nominated Mr. William Massie, who commenced the canvass immediately. Mr. Whitehead, our late delegate, was again a candidate, and while he was attending to the duties as our representative, his vote for a Senator of the U. States was grossly misrepresented. After he got home, which was some time in April, he attended the musters and public meetings, and explained the course he had deemed it his duty to pursue in relation to the election of a United States' Senator, which was satisfactory to the majority of the Republican party; but, in the eyes of the would-be rulers of the county, he had committed an unpardona ble sin, in daring to have independence enough to vote against William C. Rives, (when he honestly believed Mr. Rives had quit the Republican party.) and he was gerous party, than the present Whig party. Every man of independence and patriotism would render a service to be put down at all hozards. To effect this, it was necessary to unite the Whig and Conservative Rives party, But to the letter. The writer says, "When you learn the odds we had to contend against; that here in the pure seemed unwilling to affiliate and go for the Whigs; and, soil of incorruptible Virginia, Abolition, in its most griz-zly form, stalks the land." All this will be news to the his appearance here at April court, and entered into the people of King George. I verily believe, that there is county canvass; made an electioneering speech, calling upon his old friends and schoolmates not to desert him for From that time, the union between the Whigs and Rives party was complete; and, strange to tell! men were found acting with and voting the Whig ticket who, but a short time before, had denounced Rives as a deserter traitor to the Republican party. Mr. Rives told his friends, if they wished his re-election to the Senate of the U. S., to vote for the Whigs; thereby clearly identifying himself with the Whig party. Every exertion was made by the Rives family to defeat Whitehead's election They spared no pains. They implored and begged the people to vote for Massic. The Sub Treasury was the great monster which they used by misrepresentation to deceive the people and cheat them of their votes. It was represented throughout the county, that if the Sub-Treasury passed, the people would have to pay their State taxes in gold and silver, and that Whitehead had voted for it, and that he had voted to put down all the State Banks.

> were used to influence the Republican party to vote for Massie-many voting for him, and a great many not voting at all. By such means they have succeeded in electing a Whig-a Whig, did I say? I forgo; for I do not know what Mr. Massie is. Mr. Whitehead, in telling the people boldly what he was, and what course he should pursue, if elected, called upon Mr. Massie, at every public meeting, to come out and tell the people what he was-but he refused to say any thing. too, is non-committal; and I shrewdly suspect, he is an " Armed Neutral." "I noticed in the Whig a few days ago, an account

"These are a few of the many misrepresentations which

given of the election here, headed "the Campbells are coming"—in which communication the author says, this county will go for Van Buren in preference to any candidate by a large majority. I think I know the auwas white, had light hair, blue eyes, fair skin, and only ther of that communication; for, I suspect it took at least two to write it; and, if I am not greatly mistaken, they are disappointed office-seekers. One, I am sure, has been seeking an office in this county for several years; but after feeling about, found that the Campbells would not come to his support. So he will find the people of this thorough Republican county will never support Clay, Harrison, Webster, or any other Federalist-but will be found in the Presidential election supporting Martin Van Boren. Things will be right by the nex Spring.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Valley, June 5th.

We have achieved another and a decisive victory I think, when you come to shock up fully, we shall have a majority on joint vote. If not, one thing is certain, the State will go for the present Administration in 1840. You may count on the 10th Legion balancing the State. We can only make our votes count once it We are sound at the core of the four years. Look at Shanks, Peyton of R, Barton, Sherrard, O'Fer rall, &c. Victory all around us! And even old Augusta sends Peyton to the Senate, who is no more than half a Whig

COMMUNICATED. You ought to ferule the Whig, for most shamefully butchering that excellent old English word "Honeyford die" He spells it "Honnifuggie." What a Barbarian!!
Did you never marvel at the beight, to which impudence often elevates ignorance? Mankind is so indocent and good natured as to concede to every ignoramus what he arrogates to himself. We never take the trouble to in quire into their titles; and that, I fear, will be the case with our friend Curtis's bad voters." * Friend White seems perfectly sure of keeping his seat-one we are of the same opinion. Ld.tur.

FOR THE ENQUIRER JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY The late Chief Engineer of the James River and Ka nawha Company, in a letter to the Stockholders, which was published in your paper of the 15th ult, offered a brief, temperate and candid statement of the circumstances of his removal from office by the President and Directors of the Company. This statement contained the reasons alleged by General Cocke in justification of the conduct of the board; which reasons were assigned, without contradiction, in the presence of five members of the Directory. But it was at the same time intima ted that better reasons could probably be adduced by the President of the Company-Joseph C. Cabell, Esq. Mr. Ellet promptly called for these additional reasons,

and an explanation of those previously offered by General Cocke, in a letter to the Stockholders. Some time after, there appeared a vague and indirect answer to this call, writter apparently in a careless, but really in an extremely cautious manner, seeming to give in a very innocent style the explanations demanded

Like most of your renders, the writer of this article at first doubted whether Mr. Cahell could really expect to pass this statement off as an answer to the call of the injured officer of the Company. He waited, accordingly, for further explanations. None such have appeared, and it is therefore now deemed essential to correct the errors in the article signed "A Stockholder." If that article They "must rule or ruin;" that's the answer. A little touch at the bribery and corruption said to have been that it is characteristic. If it was written by a Stock practised by his own party, would not have been amiss; holder who is not a member of the Board, the errors out all this is right -it is to take care of the people, and which it contains are natural - for it has been the pracdefend the Constitution and Laws As to the effort to tice, and is yet the policy of the President, to keep the "get voters to the polls," if the Democracy had used Stockholders ignorant of his plans in relation to the organization of the Corps. They were not informed of his intention to dismiss the Chief Engineer of the Company—an officer who has made all the plans of the work, laid out the whole line, and made contracts to the smount of millions of dollars-although the act was to be done the day after they were called together in general meeting. It is the desire of the President to keep the Stockholders, as well as the Board of Directors, under covert-

> (34) the statements in that portion of this article, which relates to the dismissal of the Chief Engineer are incor-

> Judge Wright was not, as it is thrown out, elected because he was "first appointed" by the board. This suggestion of "A Stockholder" is at once controverted by the fact that he resigned soon after his appointmen 1835, from acknowledged "mental and p bility" to discharge the duties of the office which he had ned to fill. Mr Ellet was not dismissed, because it was thought ex-

> pedient to reduce the number of Engineers in the employ of the Company-for it is said, that the day after his dismissal, at least one addition was made to the corps. It is not true, that the company have lost the services of some valuable young Engineers, in consequence of the anticipated reduction of labor on the line. The only resignation that has occurred for a long period is that of an assistant Engineer, who resigned to accept a better an assistant English, so an intimation from the appointment, and who received an intimation from the President of the Company that he might be retained if

he thought it his interest to remain. I repeat, it is not surprising that any stockholder should be inaccurate in statements for which the Presiof Internal Improvements. He was a member of the | dent is authority. It is not the intention of that officer

In short, the Directory of the Igmes River and Ka-In short, the Directory of the sques rayer and harnawha Company have lest character in this affair. The transaction herds explanation. Suspicion rests on the President of the Company as the author of deed which word not brook the light; "and the board, among whom are believed to be gentlemen of honor, suffer from the mysterious manner in which he has induced them to permit the transaction to be conducted. The hope may possibly be, that the discarded officer, standing alone and without influence, will be incapable of making his rievances known, and possesses no power to be left. But he has been driven from a generous community, which is more easily disgusted by an act of injustice perpetrated in secrecy, than won by the d power of a board which can only live by its fiat. The opinion is abroad that there were no honest reasons for this set, nor for the secrecy with which it was accomplished; and that a zealous officer has sunk under the deep designing influence of one who

And sickens, even if a friend prevail"—
and that this feeling has driven Mr. Ellet from the work which he has constructed, at the moment when he was about to reap the reward of four years of labor and ac knowledged devotion to the interests of the company.— No stockholder can explain this singular act—for the secrets are with the President. The explanations, to be true, or command confidence, must come from the Pre-

The writer of this article will make good his assertions, whenever Mr Cabell uses the power which he undoubtedly possesses to secure for the transaction an INVESTIGATION open

MARKETS-RICHMOND, June 12, 1839. ToBacco-The sales this week for really good qualities have averaged higher than previously this yearprices range from 14 a \$19 per handred for suck-useful middling qualities sell rather better than last week-lugs and common leaf remain depressed and sell low -and what is very unusual, this market is lower for inor grades than any other shipping mart in the U. S. FLOUR-The supplies yet arrive freely, and it being late in the season, and the harvest at hand, (which pro

this week at \$5 5-8 a \$5 75. WHEAT - Receipts are moderate, and very little disposition to purchase—prices range from 120 a 135 cents. BAGWELL, SMITH & JONES

mises well) the demand lessens, and sales have been

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Corros-14 to 15 cts.

Cers - 86 to 87 1 2 cts. Oate-45 to 50 cts. WORTHAM, McGRUDER & CO.

AT Mr William Earley, of Madison, sold his crop of Tobacco, 8 hhds , a few days since, in this city, at \$15 N CHANCERY-Vinginia .- At Rules held in the Clerk's Of-

fice of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery Louisa county at the Court House, on the fourth day or Ju 1839:-John N. Gunter,

John N. Gunter,

against
Edwin L. Smith, Nathan W. Smith, James D. Smith, James
Hatch, and Jacqueline D. Gilloam, and Archibald D. Arnett, executors of Nathan Smith, dec.

The defendant, Edwin L. Smith, not having entered his appearance and given security seconding to law, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing from satisfactory evidence, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, on motion of the plantiff, by his courself: it is ordered, that the said Edwin L. Smith, do appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House, on the first day of the next term of said Court and nawer the hill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on some Court day.

county on some Court day.

A Copy—Test of, 2008 BUNTER, C. C.

June 14 11-w8w*

A RCADIA FOR SALE - It suits the purposes of the subscriber A to sell that very valuable tract of Land, on which he resides; lying on both sides of Terrible Creek, in Hulifax county, adjaining the lands of Jam's Petty, Dr. Newbill, and others. There are a ven the finite of Jan's refety, Proceedings and others. Increase a via hundred and aimity-seven nerve in this time; about 100 of which are low grounds of the very best quality, and all good tobacco land; about 40 serves are well set in ted clover, and white clover springs up on all the bottom lands when neglected, and seems to be the natural growth; a comfortable dwelling of five rooms, and out houses, barns, and fix uses of good style; in the orchard, there are fruits of great variety; and we have near the house one of the best springs in Virginia.

Asso, another tract of Land situated in the neighborhood, and

almost contiguous to the former, er 460 acros. This hand is principally in wonds, and excellent tobsco land—This tract lass no buildings upon it, except some tobacco harns. We myler those who may wish to settle permanently in Virginia, to come and see ives, and we insist upon an early application to the subscriber, living upon the premises. JOHN B. ROYALL. Halifex, June 14th, 1829.

SHOO REWARD .- Strayed or stolen from my plantation, a few miles from this place, on the 3d instant, two bay and no iron grey studeoft. The horses are a pretty good in years old, 5 teet 2 or 3 inches high, and rather spare made; one years on, recriting a miner sign, and ratherspare made one of the as hitle white about one hind foot, and perhaps a little white about one fore foot, and has rather high hip bones the other of the bays has lost some of his more by the halter collar, has an ugly head and mock, and is some what rubbed with the gear, the colt is one year old, large and coarse; is quite gentle and may be handled.

I will give ten dollars for any information that will enable me to get suit horses, twenty dolings if they be delivered to me in this place and if they are stolen (which I strongly suspect) I will give our and if they are stolen (which I strong), hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of the thief.

WM. C. ADAMS.

Scottsville, June 14th, 1839. T a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on the 11th day of June, 1839 It was Resolved. That books of subscription to the additional capital of this Bank, se authorized by law, be opened forthwith at the Bank at Richmond by the Cashier, and at the several branches by the Cashiers thereof; and also at Portsmouth, under the superintendance of John A. Chandler, John W. Mordaugh and H. L. Wil son, Esqa.

For every share taken, \$25 must be paid, with interest thereon from the 3d instant, when the Commonwealth subscribed and paid for 3 250 shares; and \$75 in three equal instalments of two, four and six months thereafter, with interest from the same period. A. ROBINSON, JR , Cushier

AT A book of subscription is accordingly opened at the Bank of Virginia. June 14

AND FOR SALE - Will be sold, at public auc-Taylor's tayern, in the county of Goochland, a certain tract of land, lying in the county of Goochland, bounded he the lands of Daniel Johnson, John Guerrant and others, containing two hundred and seventy five scree; which land was by deed, hearing date the 24th day of March, 1824, conveyed by Thomas B. Watkins to Thos. Curd, Daniel Johnson, and Neison F. Shelton, in trust, to secure to Martha L. Peers certain sums of morey specified in the deed. The rule will be made to rose the balance of the said debt remaining due to said Mortha L. Peers, by the undersigned as surviving trustees, who will convey to the purchaser such title as is vested in them by said deed, and no other.
THOS. CURD.

N. F. SHELTON, 11-wtds AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Office No. 19, South Street, Bultimore. Capital Paid is, Two Millions of Dollars. HE President and Trustees of this Company receive Money on Deposite, on which interest will be allowed; make Insurances on Lives, grant Annuities and

Endowments, and receive and manage Trusts of every description which may be committed to their charge, whether from individuals, corporate bodies, or courts of 1. Mosey will be received and held in trust, and the interest thereon paid semi annually, or quarterly, in conformity with the direction of the owner-or the interest

will be placed, at the end of every six months, to the credit of the Trust Fund for accumulation. 2 Life Insurance.—Persons may effect insurances with the Company upon their own lives, or the lives of

others, for one year, a term of years, or the whole of life. The table of rates computed for this Company are upon the most favorable terms, as well for the officers of Navy and Army, as citizens-and may be had on application to the Company or its Agents. 3. Ansuries - These will be granted upon such terms as will enable the annuitant to enjoy the largest

income for any given amount of money.

4. Expowments - A person who desires to provide capital for a son or ward, when he shall arrive at the age of 21 years, or a marriage portion for a daughter,

can effect it through this Company.

Officers and Trustees of the Company-P. Macauley. E.q. M. D., President, Baltimore; John Doer, Esq. L. L. D., Vice President, New York, Richard Wilson, Se-

Civiary, N. Thurston, Assistant Secretary.

Trusters - Isaac Lawrence, Beverly Robinson, B. McVickar, Charles A. Davis, Samuel Wetmore, McVickar, Charles A. Davis, Samuel Wethore, David Hadden, Anthony Barcklay, L. Suares, George F. Tall-man, P. G. Nevius, Roswell L. Colt, Morris Robinson, New York; Matthew L. Bevan, Wm. Piatt, John Moss, Philadel; hia; James Cox. Wm. E. Mayhew, Samuel Hoffman, Frederick W. Brune, G. S. Oldfield, Joseph

Cushing, Fielding Lucas, jr , Balumore. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, post paid, to the Agents for the company in Virginia, who will furnish the rates and other necessary informstion, to persons desirous of effecting Insurances or mak

ing other arrangements through this Company for the benefit of their families or estates. P. M. TABB. Agent, Richmond, Va. Agents in Virginia. PRILIP M. TARB, Esq., Richmond.

WN S. SIMPSON, Esq., Petersburg. Geo. W. Camp. Esq., Norfolk. Robert Anderson, Esq., Williamsburg. Joun BRuce, Esq, Winchester.

The most prodent and advisable course.

ENASMUCH as there are many very indifferent Piano Portes bought and sold by individuals for the want of proper information in suce matters, (and that information is also matters, (and that information is absolutely necessary, there is not the slightest doubt, there being an essential difference in the manufacture of Piano Fortes, well known to sensible and condid musicions,) would it not be the most prudent and advisable course for persons in want of such articles to send their orders to a seller, who seeps such Pianos as have borne the test in upwards of one bundered and twenty instances, where they have been bought and titred by individuals well known for their candor and particularity, a large number of whom have volunteered their favorable opinions; particularly too where the Pianos are sold upon the coa dition, that if they are not what they are represented to be, they will be taken back or exchanged. The purchaser here has every measured of gain, and nothing to lose. When I receive orders for Pianos, and the selection is left to myself, i lavariably get thrusistance of our Music Teacher, before I decide as to whick-rance, ment I will send. \$300,\$350 and \$375 will purchase any stary.

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